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[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1947-48—cont.

* SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ Sir, as you all know, the district ^{11-15 a.m.} that I represent is Bellary, a bi-lingual district. For the most part, it is predominantly a Kannada district and a portion of it is Andhra. Three taluks in the district are Telugu taluks. As it is a bi-lingual district, it is somehow neglected by the Ministry. My electorate always complain to me to represent this fact before this House so that the interests of the district might receive due recognition from the Ministry. This is quite manifest in the appointments that have recently been made. In the appointments of Assistant Textile Officers, I do not find any representative from Bellary district. In my district, there are several people who have got better qualifications, and some of these might have been appointed. But still their claims have not been recognized. I hear, Sir, that the qualifications taken note of were the sacrifices made from 1942-45 by the persons that have been appointed. There are B.A., B.Ls. and B.As. in Bellary district who have made such sacrifices and none of them has received recognition. They have asked me to represent this matter here. After all, it may be a very minor consideration, but still this causes dissatisfaction. Not only in this matter alone, but in every case of new appointments, my district is lost sight of. I do not want to multiply instances. I want to bring to the notice of the Ministry one important point in this connection. Bellary district has got all the disadvantages of a bi-lingual district. You know that an Engineering College is to be provided for the Rayalaseema districts. The college is now located temporarily at Cocanada or Guntur. Its permanent location has not yet been settled by the Ministry. Among the Rayalaseema districts, Bellary is the premier city which has got the largest population, and is the most commercial town. Besides, you have got a number of buildings there which had been occupied by the Pioneer Corps and which are now vacant. Also the Alipuram Jail premises are there, and now we have the Tungabhadra Project in operation. That being so, anybody would think that Bellary is the most convenient, and the fittest place for the location of the Engineering College. I find provision has been made in the budget for this. Somehow, Sir, other interests are at work, and on considerations that in the distant future when Karnataka Province is formed, Bellary may go into that Province, the college is not to be located in Bellary. I appeal to the Ministry to see that such considerations do not prevail. Let them take the map of Madras Province as it is at present, and give due recognition to my district. We lost the Government college, which is now in Anantapur. Every other college we are losing on account of these small considerations. I appeal to the Ministry to locate the Engineering College in Bellary alone.

“ Having said this much about my district, Sir, I now want to speak on the textile policy of the Government. It has received approbation from the highest quarters, including Mahatma Gandhi,

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and really I feel very nervous to broach upon this subject. But, I submit that Government should recognize facts as they exist at present and give some exemption or make some modifications in their textile policy with regard to the districts of Bellary and Anantapur. It might be within the recollection of the Hon. the Premier, when he was Revenue Minister in 1938, that he appointed a committee to enquire into the famine conditions prevailing in the Ceded districts. A report was published in which it was recommended that three spinning mills should be located in the Ceded districts. The reason for that was this. The districts of Bellary and Anantapur produce cotton, and annually one lakh of bales are exported from Bellary, Guntakal and Adoni to Ahmedabad, Bombay and other places. If cotton is utilised in our own districts, it will give employment to so many labourers and afterwards the yarn may be woven into cloth. That was the object with which the committee recommended that three spinning mills should be located in the Ceded districts. But subsequently the Ministry resigned, and no action could be taken on that. During the administration of the Advisers, this recommendation was taken note of. As a result, several applicants came forward to establish mills, and they were all granted spindles—in all about 50,000 and odd. The present Government now says 'we shall not receive these spindles and we shall not allow the erection of any mills. Sir, Rayalaseema is not industrialized. If these mills are not erected, there will be no employment for many a labourer. The Tungabhadra Project will only touch a fringe of the population, and hence there will be many without employment. By erecting these mills . . . (Sri K. Madhava Menon : 'Let them all spin.') My Hon. friend says—and also the Hon. Premier says—let them all spin. Sir, after this policy was announced by the Government I have gone to about 30 major villages where within a furlong of their homes, cotton is grown. I asked them 'why don't you spin cotton and produce yarn, and afterwards weave it into cloth.' They said that for so many years they had not been used to that work, and confessed their inability to do it now. I think this is not a case of riding two horses as the Premier puts it. I think both can go together. In the case of the Rayalaseema districts, some exemption should be made. This is the time, we thought, to establish the industry in the Rayalaseema districts. But we find this dispute going on between the Central Government and this Provincial Government with regard to the reception of spindles. This is causing injury to the interests of Rayalaseema. I hope the Ministry will take into consideration the recommendation of the Famine Code Revision Committee, a recommendation which the Hon. the Premier accepted before resigning office in 1939, and permit these spindles to be received by those to whom they have been assigned, and see that the mills are allowed to work. I say this in the general interests of the people of the Rayalaseema districts. Otherwise, they would be in the same poor, famished condition in which they are at present.' They have asked me to voice forth this feeling of

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theirs in this House. That is why I have taken the courage to mention this in this House in spite of the proclaimed policy of the Government.

“ The next question that I want to refer to is the question of commercial taxes. When the general sales tax was introduced in the year 1939, I believe a question was put to the then Hon. the Premier as to how much revenue was expected to be realized by this tax. He said that it would be somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 50 lakhs. At that time instructions were given that certain items should not be subjected to the General Sales Tax Act. For several years, some items were not at all taxed. But, suddenly, I think by the end of 1945-46, in Bellary district, various items which were not taxed previously, were taxed. Appeals were preferred to the Commercial Tax Officers and subsequently to the Board of Revenue. The appeals to the Board of Revenue elicited the usual reply ‘ The Board declines to interfere.’ I think the revenue from this commercial tax now is something in the neighbourhood of Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 crores. My submission—and that of the mercantile community—is that there should be a more independent judicial tribunal to determine these cases, especially when questions of law are involved, such as whether certain items are liable to taxation or not. When these questions are to be determined, I think it is better that a committee consisting of a judicial officer and two other retired administrative officers is constituted, instead of determining them by senior officers of the department. This will give some relief to the mercantile community. One thing more which I want to mention in connection with this commercial tax is that the department takes a long time to dispose of appeals, and before the appeals are disposed of, they start prosecutions against those who have not paid the tax. I think it is only fair that when a certain matter is under consideration on a point of law, no proceedings by way of prosecution should take place. I think it is a rule in Bellary district that these prosecutions are started with a view to the realization of the amount even before the question is disposed of on appeal. I think Government should issue instructions to see that such prosecutions are not launched before the determination of the appeals. 11-30
a.m.

“ One more subject and I shall finish. It is the question of the salaries of the poor-paid elementary school teachers. The increases that have been given are still unsatisfactory. I think their salary should be increased to Rs. 30 per mensem, which, I think, is given in other provinces. And unless that is done I think there will be grave dissatisfaction. In the case of aided schools, though it is mentioned in the budget that some lakhs are given to private managements to enable them to pay dearness allowance to their teachers, I am informed that they have not yet received any substantial help. I think they must be given extra help besides that mentioned in the budget memorandum. With these words, Sir, I resume my seat.”

* SRI S. A. S. RM. RAMANATHAN CHETTIYAR :—“ தலைவர் அவர்களே, போன் வருஷ பட்டுண்டின்போது சில மாறுதல்களை நான் எடுத்துச் சொல்லியும் இப்பொழுது கவரின்மெண்டு servant attitude அப்படியேதான்

[Sri S. A. S. Rm. Ramanathan Chettiyar] [17th March 1947]

இருக்கிறது. Change பண்ணவே இல்லை. பழய தோரணையில்தான் இருந்து வருகிறது, மாறவில்லை. பொது ஜனங்களிடத்தில் வரி வாங்கி Treasury ஐ நிறைப்புகிறார்கள். அந்த பொது ஜனங்களால் பாஸ் பண்ணின பட்ஜெட்டைத் தான் நாம் அமுலுக்கு கொண்டுவரவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அந்தப்படி பாஸ் பண்ணின பட்ஜெட்டின் பணத்தைதான் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு சம்பளம் கொடுக்கிறோம். அப்படி சம்பளம் வாங்கும் அதிகாரிகள் இன்னும் பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு சௌகர்யங்கள் செய்வதாக தெரியவில்லை. தவிர பொது மக்களிடமிருந்து வரி வசூலில் நாம் சம்பளம் வாங்குகிறோம் என்ற உணர்ச்சி கடுகு அளவுகூட இல்லை.

“இப்பொழுது Sales tax போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். வரி போடுவதற்கு கணக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டுபோனால் 28-ம் தேதி வாய்தா என்று கொண்டு போனால் இப்பொழுது கணக்குப் பார்க்கமுடியாது போய் வா, 15 நாட்கள் கழித்துவா என்றும் சொல்லி அனுப்பிவிடுகிறார்கள். தங்களுக்கு வேலை இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லியனுப்பிவிடுகிறார்கள். ரூபாய் 20 லட்சம் முதல் போட்டு வியாபாரம் செய்கிறவர்கள் கணக்குகள் ரசீது, பில் புல்தகம் வகையறு கணக்கு வைத்திருப்பார்கள். அதை மோட்டாரிலும், லாரியிலும், train-லும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய்விட்டு திரும்பிவருகிறார்கள். அடுத்த வாரம் வா என்று அதிகாரிகள் சொல்லி அனுப்பிவிடுகிறார்கள். அடுத்த வாரம் Meeting அப்பொழுது வா என்று சொல்லி யனுப்பிவிடுகிறார்கள். லட்சக் கணக்கில் வியாபாரம் செய்கிறவர்களை இந்த மாதிரி கணக்குப் பார்க்காமல் அனுப்புபவது சரியல்ல. நமது கவர்ன்மெண்டார் இருக்கும் போது இவ்வளவு கஷ்டங்கள் எதற்கு. இதைப் பார்த்தால் அதிகாரிகள் வியாபாரிகளை அடிமோடு நசுக்குவதாக இருக்கிறது. கவர்ன்மெண்டில் வியாபாரத்தை விட்டு விட்டு போகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கோவாபரேடிவ் சொசைட்டி வைக்கப்போகிறார்களாம் இந்த கள்ள மார்க்கெட்டை ஒழிக்க. அது என்ன ஆகப்போகிறதோ, எப்படி நடக்கப்போகிறதோ தெரியவில்லை.

“போலீஸ்காரர்கள் பொது ஜனங்களிடத்தில் நன்றாக பழகவேண்டாம் என்று பம்பாயில் உத்திரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி இல்லாவிட்டால் Services action எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படும் என்று உத்திரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த மாதிரி நம்மாகாணத்திலும் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கு இன்னும் அதிகாரம் ஜாஸ்தி கொடுக்கிறதாக தெரிகிறது. முன்பு எல்லாம் Textile department-ல் கேஸ்கள் கண்டுபிடித்தால் Textile Commissioner prosecute செய்வதாக இருந்தது. இப்பொழுது அதுமாதிரி இல்லாமல் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் கையில் அந்த அதிகாரத்தை கொடுத்திருப்பதாக தெரிகிறது. இப்பொழுது சேலத்தில் கூட 2, 3 கேஸ்கள் நடக்கிறதாக கேள்வி. போலீஸ்காரர்கள் எவ்வளவு நம்பிக்கையாக இருப்பார்கள் என்று எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். அதைப்பற்றி சொல்ல தேவை இல்லை. அவர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற அதிகாரம் போதும். சட்டசபையில் கொண்டுவந்து பாஸ் பண்ணவேண்டியது இல்லை. ஏற்கனவே அவர்கள் கையில் நிறைய அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. ஏற்கனவே அவர்கள் ரோடில் அங்கேபோ இங்கே போ என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இன்னும் அதிக அதிகாரம் தேவை இல்லை. இதை பிரதமர் அவர்களிடம் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இரண்டாவதாக முக்கியமாக இந்த கவர்ன்மெண்டு ப்யூன்களுக்கு சம்பளம் போதாது. அவர்கள் அதிகம் இருக்கிறார்கள். நாமும் சாப்பிடுகிறோம். அவர்களும் சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள். சதாரணமாக அவர்களும் அரிசிதான் சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள். மற்றவர்களும் அரிசி சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள். ரூபாய் 4,000, 5,000 சம்பளம் வாங்குகிறவர்கள் சாப்பிடுவதும் இந்த ப்யூன்கள் சாப்பிடுவதும் ஒன்றுதான். அவர்கள் குழம்பு, ரசம், சாதம் முதலியவைகள் சாப்பிடுவார்கள், கூட பால் சாப்பிடுவார்கள். ஆனால் அரிசி எல்லோருக்கும் ஒன்று தான். வேறு வித்யாசம் இல்லை. சாப்பாடு all the same ஒன்றுதான். அதுவும் பட்ஜெட்டில் வந்திருக்கிறது. ப்யூன்களுக்கு கொஞ்சம் ஜாஸ்தி கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அது ரொம்பவும் அவசியம். ரூபாய் 2,000, 5,000 என்று சம்பளம் வாங்குகிறவர்களிடம் 100, 200 குறைத்துவிடலாம். அதற்காக அதிகாரிகள் என்னை கோபிக்கமாட்டார்கள். அவர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தில் out பண்ணி இவர்களுக்கு செலவழிக்கலாம். அவர்களுக்கு (அதிகாரிகளுக்கு) மாதம் ரூபாய் 1,000 சம்பளம் வந்தால் போதும். அவர்

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களுக்கு பணம் surplus இருக்கும். இதைப் பார்த்து ப்யூன்களுக்கு எப்படியாவது செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியம். எவ்வளவு செய்யமுடியுமோ அவ்வளவு செய்யும்படியாக கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஒளவையார் 'எழைகள் அமுத கண்ணீர் கூறிய வானொடு ஒக்கும்' என்று சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். அதையும் ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு தக்கபடி கவனிக்கவேண்டும்."

* SRI K. NATARAJAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I presume budgets are prepared after a perusal of the discussions in both the chambers of the Legislature. And also interpellations in the two Houses are taken note of by the Ministers or the departments concerned, so that the suggestions contained therein may be adopted wherever possible. I presume that should be the practice especially as this House has no opportunity of moving any cut motions. I have been at some pains, after the budgets were received, to go through the proceedings of the Council and the Assembly during the last ten or twelve months to see what were the suggestions made therein and what were the interpellations made, and whether any of the suggestions contained therein have been carried out in the framing of the budget. I find, it must be said to the credit of the Cabinet, that some suggestions have been incorporated. And I must certainly formally congratulate the Premier for that. I do not want to expatiate on the congratulation portion of the speech upon the introduction of Prohibition in eight more districts and on the abolition of the betting tax. I also congratulate the Ministry on bringing forward proposals for nationalization of industries. All the same I want to suggest certain points very briefly, as it were simply touching them for any further discussion later on.

" I shall in the first place devote myself to law and order. More than one speaker in the Council and in the Assembly during the course of the previous debates expatiated on the necessity of retaining or abolishing civil courts in the province. So far as Tanjore district is concerned I may say there are two district courts there, one of which is in Tanjore and the other is at Negapatam. Of course, there is not enough work for two courts. And it is a question of which district court should be abolished; is it the one at Negapatam or at Tanjore? I am a retiring practitioner and it is immaterial to me which district court is abolished. If I am to suggest the abolition of the district court at Negapatam perhaps I may be found fault by the young practitioners there; and if I am to suggest the abolition of the district court at Tanjore I may be incurring the displeasure of lawyers at Tanjore. Anyhow the records will show what amount of work is there in the two courts. From the statistics the Ministers will certainly see that there is absolutely no justification for the retention of two district courts in that district. That is one thing I wanted to say.

" The next point I want to deal with is with regard to the general policy of Government. So far as the ryots in estates are concerned they are governed mostly by the Estates Land Act, and their cases are now dealt with generally by the Deputy Collectors. And here I should not be misunderstood as though I am casting any personal aspersions on any of the Deputy Collectors. Many of them are well qualified and have sound grounding in law. But

[Sri K. Natarajan]

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owing to their frequent camping in remote places and due to their other work, there is inordinate delay in the disposal of cases. Considering the fact that there is very little work in civil courts I would suggest an amendment of the Estates Land Act for the transfer of jurisdiction of those cases to civil courts.

"Then coming to the revenue side of administration I would suggest, and in fact I have been anticipated by my revered friend, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, who questioned whether Government contemplate the abolition of the jamabandi system. It is always a recognized fact that very little work is transacted then; there is a lot of confusion prevalent; and it is better one pauses for a while and consider what is the work that is done during jamabandi. Transfer of pattas? When sale deeds are executed and registered, a communication is made then and there to the department concerned to effect that, upon which automatically pattas are transferred. Is it the net assessment that is fixed then? No. Even that is made beforehand. It is during jamabandi that chances for corruption are very many, and if it is abolished it will be a good act of retrenchment. Then there is the Revenue Board. As far as I can see, even from the answer of the Minister it is evident, that this body may, if not totally abolished, be very much curtailed; because it has outlived its usefulness.

"Then I come to two local grievances of Tanjore town. For example, as far as the local and municipal department is concerned, in Tanjore, the Tanjore drainage scheme has been kept in abeyance for about fifteen years to my knowledge.

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a.m.

"Sir, the Government were asked certain questions regarding drainage schemes in the Province and they gave a reply to the effect that some drainage schemes were given effect to in other districts. But so far as Tanjore and Kumbakonam are concerned the schemes have not been given effect to. It may be due to paucity of funds. But, Sir, Manambuchavadi in Tanjore is suffering very much for want of a proper drainage scheme and it is the cause for many diseases there.

"There is also one other thing which I should refer to with great trepidation so far as Ministerial tours are concerned. I beg the pardon of Hon. Ministers, Sir, I do not mean any particular Minister. It is a general impression amongst the population that at least 10 per cent of the expenditure on tours is unnecessary. I would only throw out a suggestion for suitable action to be taken by any Minister. It is not a reflection upon any particular Minister, either coming or going or now occupying the office here. Ministers are no doubt invited, cordially invited by people, so that they may have a very grand function. People more or less think that it is a demonstrative show. I think we need not give any encouragement for these ideas and many of these tours may very well be cut. Of course, these are all very small points and there may not be a large reduction in expenditure, but I am in duty bound to voice forth the impressions of the public, namely, that there are more Ministerial tours than are necessary in this Province.

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" Then, Sir, I shall refer to one other small matter. In Tanjore we have the Saraswathi Mahal which is something like an Oriental Institute. There we have been demanding some donation or grant from the Government for the running of the Saraswathi Mahal. About Rs. 1 lakh was set apart by the claimants to the Tanjore Palace Estate for the running of this Saraswathi Mahal. On account of a change of investment from one Government security to another we are in want of funds now. Memorials were sent to the concerned Minister and I request that they may also be favourably considered.

" As far as the question of agricultural income-tax is concerned that is a question on which I want the permission of the President to dwell for 4 or 5 minutes. It is the accredited policy of the Congress Party and nobody, at any rate on my side, can take exception to the imposition of agricultural income-tax. But at the same time we also plead for the introduction of this agricultural income-tax after the land revenue policy is settled. We are now going to have some settlement of the policy with regard to the zamindari, but we have not yet settled the land revenue policy so far as the ryotwari lands are concerned. We know that a Special Officer has been deputed to send questionnaires, receive answers and submit a report. I think we can very well wait for that report. Then a legislation will be required based on the report. Till then, Sir, the matter may be postponed. Sir, what is it that is expected from the agricultural income-tax? One crore of rupees is said to be expected. I think that is a very exaggerated estimate. Now if you fix the rate and the extent of land under the Agricultural Income-tax Act, what is there to prevent the partition of these big landed estates. In that case the agricultural income-tax will be reduced or it may have to be abolished altogether. You cannot at one strain bring a drastic legislation that partition should not be made as between two people.

" As was remarked in the Legislative Assembly it is a fiction to suppose that the mirasdars are rich. Even those who own 20, 30 or 100 velis of land, who presumably are looked upon as rich, come under the Agriculturists Debt Relief Act, and have received relief under the Act. In the report of the Government you will see that so many mirasdars throughout the Province have been given relief under the Agriculturists Debt Relief Act. Then especially in Tanjore there is agrarian trouble. I therefore say that the present is a very inopportune time to impose this excessive agricultural income-tax on these people. It may be introduced at least a year hence. When they are not at all satisfied, when they are facing so many difficulties with ryots on the one side and the Government taxing on the other, the present is not the opportune moment for the Government to impose an agricultural income-tax.

" If the agricultural income-tax has to be imposed at all I should like to make one suggestion by which the Government could curtail a large amount in expenditure. I want to make a suggestion about the system of appointing officers. Instead of asking the officers to enquire about a number of things, the income

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of a particular mirasidar, supervision of accounts, taking evidence, etc., you fix the revenue payable by him as the basis and then fix also his proportional income, taking the average for the last three years as a basis. This will involve less expenditure. This will be more satisfactory and then this will also avoid the necessity of the mirasdar having to go to the officers concerned with his accounts, etc., and taking other troubles. This will give satisfaction and there will be no necessity for any additional department. Once you begin a reform in any direction, just as in the Textile department, prohibition, etc., that will involve cost. If you adopt my suggestion, a suggestion which has emanated from many people,—and I understand that many memorials have been submitted to the Government upon this point—in regard to the agricultural income-tax, the expense will be lessened and it will benefit the mirasdar also at the present time.

“ Then a lump sum of Rs. 5,000 has been fixed. I suggest that this should also be fixed at a higher level consistent with rise in prices, so that all this unnecessary expenditure may be taken away.

“ Another thing is about the Textile policy. Sir, Mahatma Gandhi has blessed it and we are bound to support it. Everything is there. But in the working of the instructions of the Government there is a grievous defect which I have to point out. In the Tanjore district there has been considerable delay for nearly 2 months, goods have not been received in the market. Some 1,500 bales worth some lakhs of rupees are now with the wholesale merchants without instructions being given as regards their distribution to the retail dealers at considerable loss of interest to the wholesale dealers concerned. Representations have been made and copies of those representations are with me. No orders have yet been passed on the subject. The matter came up before the Textile Committee of the district in which I was present and we have appointed a sub-committee which will meet a month hence. The Government may take note of this thing as the matter is lying undisposed for so many months.

“ Another question which I want to deal with is with regard to the separation of the judiciary from the executive. Sir, this question was raised when the Ministry came into power and an expert committee was also appointed. I understand that they have submitted their report. Afterwards it has not received any attention. A question was put to the Hon. the Minister for Law. He said that it has not been shelved. Any further delay in this will certainly be not to the credit of the Government. I therefore suggest that the scheme also may be expedited.”

* SRI COLLURU VEERABHADRA RAO :—“ I take the occasion, Sir, to congratulate the Hon. Premier in bringing out a popular Ministry's budget, calculated to improve the condition of the masses of the province as a whole, and for the eradication of the exploitation of the many by a few, and for the economic soundness of the province, by the introduction of new schemes regarding food, cloth, rural development and co-operative societies,

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in spite of obvious obstructions from vested interests. Let me point out, Sir, the political situation of the province when these schemes were chalked out. There were labour strikes and lock-outs throughout the province and agrarian troubles, and riotings created by Communists in the South. The Ministry deserves warmest congratulations for having settled the labour disputes amicably and to the satisfaction of both the parties and for restoring law and order in the riot-affected areas in the South promptly and for having maintained the whole province in a calm and peaceful atmosphere while the whole country was infected with communal riotings. Now coming to the food situation, Sir, when the Ministry assumed charge of office the food position of this province was really disheartening and famine was hovering. Under such circumstances the Honourable Premier had himself taken charge of the helm and steered the country to safety. The Honourable Premier had instituted a scheme of subsidy to the producer and tempted him to part with his surplus paddy and thereby gave a fillip to procurement. Now, Sir, we are glad that the Government have increased the rice ration to 12 oz., but even this is quite insufficient for the normal nourishment of body and more so in the case of manual labourer who is now denied of his privilege so graciously extended before by sanctioning additional ration. We will be glad, Sir, if this ration is increased to 16 oz. during the forthcoming year. We welcome the Government's intention to encourage co-operation in this province, and thereby eradicate the social evils of blackmarketing and corruption prevalent in the merchant community and the exploitation of the many by a few. By the introduction of the producers' *cum* consumers co-operative societies, the society as a whole will thrive and reap the profits and this scheme is the long cherished dream of Mahatma Gandhi and which I am proud to say Sir, our popular Ministry is the first in materializing the idea and setting an example to the rest of the provinces. While appreciating the intention of the Government to introduce these co-operative societies in all the districts after finding the working of the experimental societies now established in four districts, it will be much appreciated if the Government beforehand eliminates the wholesale dealer in statutory rationed areas and undertake the distribution of all pulses, millets and dhalls, by the Government departmentally.

"I also welcome, Sir, the Government's proposal to introduce prohibition in eight more districts and congratulate the Ministry in taking such a bold step and advancing so rapidly by introducing prohibition in sixteen districts in so short a time. And further I expect the Government to introduce prohibition in the rest of the province by the end of next year and thereby eradicate the Drink-Demon in the province and ensure peaceful and prosperous living of the drink afflicted people.

"The Government were pleased to sanction four crores of rupees for Rural Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift schemes and 27 firkas were selected to experiment the scheme. Firka Development Officers were appointed in these selected firkas who were doing admirable work, but due to lack of official co-operation and

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understanding, the Firka Development Officers were unable to function efficiently. I am sorry to note, Sir, that in most of the cases the District Collectors were recalcitrant in one way or the other in the functioning of these schemes and I am afraid, Sir, if the outlook of these officers is not changed, the scheme cannot operate in the best interest of the people. In most of the firkas, the surveys were over and consolidated reports were submitted, but it is disheartening to note that none of the proposed developments in the firkas materialized. The people in the firkas were awaiting the fruition of these schemes and as time goes on they are becoming impatient and suspicious whether the proposed developments will ever materialize. Unless prompt action is taken to materialize the development schemes in the selected firkas, I am afraid, Sir, the enthusiasm and determination with which the schemes are planned will relapse.

"I am sorry to note, Sir, that even though a crore of rupees were sanctioned and set apart for Harijan Uplift, little or no money was spent under this scheme which requires immediate operation for banishing the social evil of untouchability, and for bettering the condition of Harijans in this province. I will be glad, Sir, if immediate arrangements are to be made for constructing Harijan colonies in the selected firkas in the first instance as a model village reconstruction and extended to the rest of the province also as more funds are available for this scheme in future.

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noon.

"The Government deserves warmest congratulations and commendation for giving effect to one of the principal items of the election manifesto, that of intensifying the production of khadi and thereby solve the cloth famine and the economic condition of the villagers. I am proud to tell you, Sir, that our popular Ministry under the leadership of our Honourable Premier is the first to materialize the long cherished desire of Mahatma Gandhi and the avowed wish of each and every Congressman, and again set an example to the rest of the provinces. I am glad, Sir, that the Government have set apart a lakh of rupees for establishing libraries in the selected firkas, but I wish to point out, Sir, that this grant is quite meagre and welcome further allotment of funds under this head. The Government should forthwith enforce compulsory elementary education to children of school-going age all over the province and banish illiteracy in the province. In this connexion let me point out, Sir, that the salaries of primary and elementary school teachers is quite inadequate and request the Government to consider their case also on a par with other establishments and raise the general standard of living of the teachers, who are the backbone of education and the imparters and trainers of our citizens of to-morrow. The condition of service in aided and private managed and committee managed schools is far worse and require immediate Government intervention and aid. In most of the aided and privately managed schools, the dearness allowance allowed is very low and insufficient and is not in accordance with the Government recommendation. The conditions of service and the rules governing retirement must

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strictly be extended and enforced to the privately managed and aided schools also. In these schools there are no rules and the teachers were left to the sweet will and pleasure of the managers, who are apt to encourage favourites. There is now a very big agitation in this respect and the teachers are quite discontented. The Government in the interests of the school-going population, should go through their grievances and banish their discontentment. Now Sir, coming to the subject of Public Health, I wish to point out Sir, that medical aid is very scarce in our Province and the Government should forthwith establish hospitals in important centres of the selected firkas in the first instance, and gradually establish such medical aid centres all over the Province and make medical aid available even to the remotest man free of cost or with least possible cost.

“ Now Sir, let me point out the plight of the citizens of Vizagapatam whose population swelled to nearly one and half lakhs, with scarcity of water supply. Even in normal times Vizagapatam has the scarcity of water supply throughout the year and more during the summer season. Now with the influx of population from the suburban areas Vizagapatam is all the more worse with regard to water supply. The Government were pleased to consider the plight of the citizens of Vizagapatam and promised to purchase the military water works and hand it over to the Vizagapatam Municipality. That was seven months ago and now I hear that negotiations are still going on. I request the Government to act promptly and supplement the Vizagapatam water works with the military water works before the approaching summer or else the citizens of Vizagapatam will have to face another hard year.

“ Next Sir, let me remind you that with the increased admissions to the Andhra Medical Collage, Vizagapatam, and the influx of students from all over the Province, the present hostel could not cope with the situation, added to this, the general influx of population from suburban areas into the town attracted by the military works and the employment therein, a scarcity of housing accommodation created and the poor medical college students were practically marooned. They have neither hostel accommodation nor accommodation available in the town. The authorities as a temporary measure requisitioned some buildings which were ill suited to be hostels and lodged them therein. Now Sir, I find that thirteen thousand rupees only were sanctioned for the construction of huts for additional hostel accommodation. By the above allotment, I gather, Sir, that the proposed huts to be built for additional hostel accommodation is only a temporary structure. I do not know Sir, what sort of huts the Government proposed to build but the allotment of such low funds evidently show that the proposed hostel accommodation to be built is not a permanent building. I request the Government to allot further funds of at least a lakh of rupees and reconsider their intention to build huts and sanction the building of a decent permanent hostel building.

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“ Now Sir, coming to the point of scarcity of milk in Vizagapatam I wish to remind you Sir, that there is agitation in this respect and the Government was requested to purchase military dairy farm at Vizagapatam and enable the population to have a regular supply of milk which is so highly needed to cover up the food deficiency and for the nutrition of the body. But I am sorry to note Sir, that nothing had been done in this respect. I request the Government to take prompt action in this respect and take over the military dairy farm also together with the water works installation. Now coming to the point of anti-corruption drive, the Government were pleased to sanction a separate establishment of anti-corruption officers. I am sorry to note Sir, that these officers have not sufficiently justified their existence. Some cases of black-marketing and corruption were detected, but the way in which the cases were dealt and the inordinate delay in bringing the culprit to justice defeats the purpose. In most cases only fines were imposed and these fines were readily paid. Nothing short of a stiff sentence of imprisonment will justify these cases, so as to act as a deterrent on the black-marketeers.

“ In conclusion Sir, I welcome all the rest of the Government schemes such as nationalization of motor transport, incorporation of industrial and finance corporation, separation of judiciary and executive and finally I congratulate the Government and the Hon. Premier in particular, for having chalked out these beneficial schemes for the betterment of the masses as a whole and to put an end to the exploitation of the many by a few.”

MR. J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I wish to take this opportunity for saying a few words on Education. I do not presume to speak on education generally, because there are more able and more qualified experts in education who can advise the Government in this matter. I only want to speak about adult education with which I happen to be associated for a long time. Sir, I request that the allotment made for adult education should not either be reduced or omitted. Since 1939, this movement has taken a turn in the right direction, because in 1939 we had the first conference under the auspices of the South Indian Adult Education Association. After that we have held five conferences in different places, two of which were held in Madras City itself. But our progress has not been very encouraging because we have had no support from the Government. During the previous Congress Government the question was raised by me, but owing to the pre-occupation of the Ministry and owing to the short time they were in office they were not able to give the matter that attention which it deserves. After the Congress Government went out of office and during the regime of the Advisers, this movement was practically blacked out, because the Advisers' Government took the view that the Adult Education Movement was encouraging the Communist Movement. They also went so far as to ban the conferences and classes held under the auspices of the Adult Education Association. These conditions continued for a fairly long time, until last year, when we were given again some

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recognition in Government quarters. At the present moment, the present Government is trying to take some interest, as can be seen from certain questions found in the questionnaire issued by the Education Minister. But from the way in which the questions have been asked, I am afraid there seems to be not sufficient interest evinced on the part of the Government. It is true that the Government have given us an assurance, at least the Education Minister in one of our interviews with him has given us an assurance that hereafter the adult education movement will be encouraged and that local bodies will be encouraged to open centres in their areas, and that help will be given by Government for the training of teachers and workers. But what I wish to stress to-day is that this is the proper time for the Government to give a lead in this matter, for when they are talking of adult franchise everywhere, it is but necessary that the adult should be properly educated. Of course, there are different views on this subject and I am not here to give you an idea of how it should be done. These matters can be represented to the Government on behalf of the Adult Education workers and their movement generally. But I wish to impress upon the attention of the Government at this moment that they should not ignore this important branch of education in their budget proposals and I hope they will take note of this and try to help the movement as much as possible. If I may quote an example from elsewhere, the Bombay Government during the time of the previous Congress regime, established a permanent committee with the Premier as Chairman of the Committee. You will be glad to learn that even during the time when the Congress Ministry was not in office, this committee was able to do some substantial work, with the result that now that the Congress Government has come back to office, they are able to continue their work. Judged from the reports received, Bombay among all the provinces has progressed greatly in this matter.

“ Another matter on which I wish to offer some remarks is about industries. We have known from the discussion in the other House that the Government have proposals for nationalizing certain industries. Sir, I caution the Government that in nationalizing industries, especially basic industries, they will have to be guided by persons who know something about them. I wish to point out that the Government should not be guided merely by people who have a theoretical knowledge of industries and business in general, but that they should take into their confidence people who are associated with industries and commerce in coming to a decision on this point. After taking up office, this Government have been spending a lot of money on several good causes for the benefit of the people. It has not been possible for them to find enough money, as we find from the budget proposals that the Government are exploring new sources of income. Well, here is a source of income, provided they go in the proper way to revive or encourage industries through private enterprise. Government can co-operate with industries and render such help as may be required. I think the Government are not best fitted to run industrial concerns on a big scale, especially to the best advantage of the industry. The results produced by certain industries run under Government auspices are not encouraging, and I am sure the Government will take

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stock of the position before they commit themselves to any particular mode of action in this matter. Let not the Government take upon themselves this additional burden and responsibility which actually belong to industrial concerns. Private enterprise should be encouraged. As I have already said, Government can always co-operate with industries and render them all help, so that the country as a whole may be benefited, and at the same time Government need not take great risks in this matter.

“Coming next to the co-operative movement, I have just a few remarks to offer. The policy adopted by the Government regarding the co-operative movement is in the right direction. Of course, there is keen opposition from all sides regarding how it should be worked and how far the Government can extend the movement to different spheres of public utility. Having taken the step, I am sure that it will not be possible for the Government at this stage to go back upon what they have committed themselves to. There is no going back on the co-operative policy of the Government. At the same time, there may be some truth in the criticism of the merchants and the public against the movement. It is for the Government and the Co-operative Department to rectify the faults that may be found here and there. On the whole, I plead that Government should encourage co-operative organizations wherever possible and render them all possible help. The movement requires the help of Government especially in the matter of lending qualified officers from the department. I do not say that the co-operative organizations are always perfect and that there are no faults. If there are faults, it is for the Government and the Department to rectify them. On that account, the Government should not change their policy.

“With these words, I have great pleasure in supporting the budget.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“I find most of the members are not anxious to speak to-day. They are anxious to speak only to-morrow. It looks as if there is practically no other work. If both sides of the House have no objection, I propose to take up the Bill at 3 o'clock. We will discuss the principle of the Bill till 5 o'clock and take up the amendments and the actual voting afterwards because I have adjourned the House to 5 o'clock for that purpose. I suppose the whole House is agreeable to this course.”

SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“Mr. President, Sir, I should like to make a few observations on the budget.

“(Noticing a feeling of surprise in the House.) As the Hon. President said that there were no speakers for to-day, I thought I could fill the vacuum.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“The hon. Member need not speak for my sake.”

SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“It is not that way.”

(At this stage the division bell was rung, and some members returned to their seats.)

MR. PRESIDENT:—“Just before the members came in, I was announcing to the House that the budget discussion could not go on to-day because most of the members were anxious to speak

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only to-morrow. I propose to take up the discussion of the Bill at 3 o'clock instead of wasting time. We will discuss the principle of the Bill from 3 to 5 and take up the amendments and voting after 5 o'clock. What is the objection?"

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" Some members may come at 5 o'clock thinking that the Bill would come up at that hour. This contingency, I want to bring to your notice."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" If any member comes at five and wants to speak, he can speak."

THE HON. SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" In any deliberative assembly, the speaker tries to persuade others to his views. If the discussion proceeds in the absence of some members, I do not think it is proper."

K. UPPI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Yesterday the Hon. President ruled that the Bill be taken up at 5 o'clock. So, I do not know whether it will be in order to change that."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" That is why I am putting it to the House. If the House thinks it objectionable, I have no objection to have the Bill at 5 o'clock."

" Mr. Ranga Reddi will now speak."

* SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Mr. President, I do not want to cover the whole ground that has been covered by the Hon. Premier, and I am not competent to speak on the various subjects that have been dealt with in the budget speech. I would like to confine most of my remarks to the district from which I come."

" First of all, I would like to make a few observations with regard to the food position in Cuddapah district. The Hon. Premier himself has said in his budget speech that the district has suffered from scanty rainfall and that crops have failed. That is one aspect of the problem. During the month of December, there was heavy rain and the two most important rivers in Rajampet taluk, the Kandleru and Cheyyar, came in such heavy floods that the lands on both the banks of the rivers were inundated, and a number of gardens were destroyed. The floods took a heavy toll of human life and property. Hon. Members of this House may be aware that through communication between Bombay and Madras was cut off for two weeks on account of railway lines having been washed away in Cuddapah district. I mention this only for the purpose of explaining the magnitude of the damage. I may submit that the taluk as a whole suffered loss to the extent of nearly a crore of rupees. The relief measures that have been taken so far are woefully inadequate. It is not only a question of immediate relief; it is a question of reconstructing the whole area that has been devastated by the floods. I have myself seen the area. The Hon. Sri Koti Reddi and the then Minister Sri Bakthavatsalam visited the flood-damaged area and saw with their own eyes the extent of damage caused by the floods. Thousands of acres have been destroyed, canals and irrigation sources have been damaged, and channels have been silted up. Therefore I submit that a lot of money will have to be set apart for reconstructing the area, and reclamation work also will have to be started. The work that has

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to be done cannot be undertaken by the ryots themselves, because the loss and the damage have been so great. Therefore I request the Government to take immediate steps for bringing the damaged lands back to cultivation, and also for repairing the tanks that have breached. Otherwise, there may be plenty of water in the taluk, but there will not be any land to cultivate and food to eat. This portion of the district suffered a very acute food shortage even in the previous year. Added to it, we have got this spectacle which, I submit Sir, is very unbearable.

" Therefore I submit that more foodgrains should be imported into this district, or grains should be sent to this district on a larger scale.

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" The next point that I would like to submit to the consideration of this Hon. House is the position of the agriculturist himself. Hon. Members are aware that, by what is called the policy of procurement, whatever foodgrains are produced by the peasant agriculturist are taken away no doubt by giving credit to the requirements of his own consumption and that of his family. I submit that the policy of rationing and the policy of procurement has been intended or even worked only with a view to benefit the townsman as against the villager. That has been my complaint from the very beginning of the introduction of the ration system. This rationing system was introduced during the time of the Advisers' regime and the very same principles which have been enunciated and worked out then are being continued to-day and being followed. It is not my complaint that anything that has been done by the Advisers' regime is not reasonable. I submit that some of the difficulties which are being experienced by the villagers should be lessened and remedied to a certain extent. I will give only one instance. Hon. Members of this House may be aware that people are divided into more than one class, rice-eaters, mixed eaters and millet eaters. I may submit there are some areas in the Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur districts where rice is not grown and where people are rich and have been accustomed to eat rice for the last 25 or 30 years. Hon. Members also know what is statutory rationing and non-statutory rationing. Statutory rationing has been introduced in municipal areas and non-statutory rationing in almost all the villages. In non-statutory rationing areas they have all the disadvantages; advantages are all in statutory areas. I want to make out that in a statutory rationing area, where a person is classified as a rice-eater, he will get the quota he is entitled to get under the ration rules. In the case of a non-statutory rationing area, even if a person is classified as a rice-eater he will not get rice because the stocks of rice in the village ration shops are so scanty and all the available rice is being sent to the townsmen. This complaint has been made a number of times. I have made this complaint to the Hon. Minister. I have said that the Government themselves have classified these people as rice-eaters; you take all the grain by way of millets and you do not give them rice. If the Food Secretary was pleased to pass an order that the agriculturists who are accustomed to eat rice, could exchange their millets for rice, when this order was taken

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to the notice of the District Collector he says ' what can I do ; how can such an exchange take place under the present rules and regulation ? ' Next time I make an application in the same form to the authorities concerned. I get one kind of order and the Collector gets another kind of order. The Collector says when the village gets its full quota, you are allowed to exchange rice for millets through the local procuring agent. The stock in the local ration shop is inadequate. Where can I get rice from. My submission is an order is passed by the Food Department. The order is observed more in its breach than in its observance. If an agriculturist is asked to exchange rice for millets, he can do so at the beginning and not after the stocks are depleted. Though I made this complaint and though I have been agitating for the last eight or nine months, my complaint has been a cry in the wilderness. Now, Sir, the paddy harvest is over. I do not think that even if permission is given, the villager or the ryot who is accustomed to eat rice, will be able to take advantage of the rule.

" The next point I want to submit is with regard to the position of agriculturist. Time and again I have pleaded for improving the position of the agriculturist. The position of the agriculturist is rather a difficult one. I do not want to embarrass this Government by saying anything against the policy of the Government. What I beg to submit is that the agriculturist has taken so much pains to produce his grains and some benefit ought to be shown to him when his foodgrains are taken by the Government. Of course I am one of those who want these controls to be imposed. I am one of those who want these controls in the interest of the poor man. When the control is imposed and when the foodgrains are procured by the Government, is it the poor man that is benefited by the control ; the rich man benefits ; he does not pay anything ; he may pay differential rates. My suggestion regarding differential rates is not that it should be immediately accepted. I am only saying that the rich man should share this benefit along with the poor man and he has to pay something more.

" The second thing I want to say is that the agriculturist somehow or other is in an advantageous position now. This position has been brought about not by any one but by accident. It has been brought about by war and the circumstances that have been created by war are still continuing ; therefore he is able to do something to improve his own position. I do not pretend for a moment, nor anybody in this House or outside this House believes that the same set of conditions would prevail for all time to come. We know that peace and prosperity was enjoyed by the agriculturist between the years 1917-18 to 1922 ; afterwards there was depression. Every agriculturist has gone to the Court of Insolvency ; he has mortgaged his lands. I do not believe for a moment that the present prosperity will continue for a long time. The Government procured foodgrains from the agriculturist when he was in favourable position. I am saying that during times of depression the position of the agriculturist should be assured and that a minimum price should be assured to the agriculturist, so that he can eke

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out his existence. Otherwise he will continue to be in a bad position. No one has ever stated that the agriculturist has been pursuing or following a policy of profitable occupation. It is a hereditary one. Whether he is profited or not, he is bound to follow it, because no other avocation is open to him. Therefore he chooses to follow in the footsteps of his forefathers. I beg to submit that the position of the agriculturist should be improved.

"One more point is this; just as there is insurance on the lives of human beings, I should submit that this Government will be pleased to accept what is called Crop Insurance. There are both good and lean years. During lean years if the peasant suffers, let him have some sort of subsistence. Let him live. I suggest that some Crop Insurance legislation be inaugurated for the protection of agriculturist"

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—"On a point of information; has the agriculturist to pay anything?"

SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"He pays something like bonus.

"The next point that I beg to submit is with regard to the controlled articles that the agriculturist has been allowed to get, like groundnut cake, iron implements, etc. With regard to groundnut cake, the less said the better. No doubt all the cake is going underground."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"It is intended to go underground."

* SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"It is not in that sense that I mean it. It has been a source of constant complaints that the cake does not reach the agriculturist; either production is insufficient or a large number of acreage is brought under cultivation. If figures are looked into I do not believe for a moment that a large quantity of acreage is brought under cultivation so as to reduce the quantity of groundnut cake. People were using groundnut cake for one purpose for his land; now they are trading in it and selling it in the black-market. The person who is rightly entitled to get it, does not get it. In a village where there are 500 or 400 houses only one pair of iron tyres is issued every month. It is said later than all iron implements have been supplied to him. I submit that the supply of the iron implements and groundnut cake to the agriculturist is inadequate. It does not at all meet the needs of the agriculturist. He is suffering very much. The Government have been taking his foodgrains, by some legislation some benefits ought to be conferred on him.

"Now Sir, the next point that I beg to submit is with regard to the question of weavers in my district. I am not here entering into or participating in the controversy about the Textile policy of the Government. I am only submitting that my district is populated by a number of weavers. According to the census taken of looms the number accepted by the Government is about 24,000. After the price of handloom cloth has gone up, many more people have taken to this profession.

"Sir, you will be surprised to learn that weaving which is not considered as a very respectable occupation in India (The Hon.

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Sri T. Prakasam : ' Question ' just as agriculture, is now being practised by some Brahmans in my district. The profession of weaving has become so attractive and the wages paid are so high that they do compare very favourably with those of any other wage-earners. It strikes me, Sir, that instead of becoming a Graduate of the Madras University and seeking for employment, it is much better to be a weaver.

" Now, Sir, as I said, the profession of weaving has become very attractive and therefore it needs very little argument on my part to urge that more yarn should be supplied, as more looms have come into being. I have addressed many meetings in my district and many weavers have attended those meetings. They say that the yarn supplied is quite inadequate. The Government themselves admit that the quantity of yarn supplied to the weavers would not engage them for more than 10 or 12 days in the month. They have therefore to be idle during the rest of the month. I therefore submit measures might be taken by the Government to supply the weavers with a larger quantity of yarn. I may also submit that the quantity and quality of yarn fixed for the districts is not supplied to the district. Rarely has the rule regarding quotas of yarn to be supplied been honoured. Either the quantity is less or the quality is less. In both these directions, these weavers have suffered and they have asked me to make a representation to the Government that their supply of yarn should not be reduced.

" Now, Sir, I should like to make one or two observations with regard to the educational facilities in my district. Even at the risk of being accused of being too parochial and too narrow, I want to ventilate my grievances and in doing that, I have at my back the support of all the people of my district. I submit, Sir, that Cuddapah and Kurnool districts are suffering for want of collegiate education. There is no Arts College either in Cuddapah or in Kurnool, and I do not think that there is any other district in the Presidency which has not got a college. Almost every district in the Presidency other than these two, is blessed with an institution, whether it is an Arts College, or a Law College or an Engineering College or a Medical College. But ours is a backward area and though many things are promised, few are being given effect to. Let me not be misunderstood when I say that. I am only asking that more educational facilities should given to these backward areas; otherwise the injustice that has been done to these backward areas for no fault of theirs, will be perpetuated for all times to come. New principles have been enunciated and new standards have been fixed for saying that Cuddapah and Kurnool and some other backward areas are not fit to have colleges, but I submit, Sir, that unless outside help is given, we can never improve either mentally, physically or economically.

" Sir, with regard to the admission of students to the Medical and Engineering Colleges, I wish to say one thing; and that is that the principle of insisting that 20 per cent of seats should be reserved for students on merit, should be done away with. If that were so

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I would suggest that these seats should not be distributed on a linguistic basis. Now, roughly about 50 per cent is given to Tamilians, 40 per cent to the Telugus and the remaining 10 per cent is given to the West Coast pupils. Why should these seats be distributed on a linguistic basis and why not all these be reserved for the best men from whatever part of the Presidency they might come? The question of language will not stand in the way. Let us make it compulsory that students should also learn a second language just like the rule that some of the gazetted officers should know not only their own vernaculars, but also another language so that their services might be available for other areas. What I therefore submit is, that we should see that all other sections of people inhabiting this Presidency get their due share of seats in the colleges and not the best alone. A certain percentage of the seats in the Engineering and Medical Colleges should be reserved on the population basis. I think, Sir, that my request in this respect is very reasonable. Sir, if the principle of merit alone is to be adopted, then where is the chance for the boys of the Rayalaseema? It was only last year that a college was started in Bellary. Unless we get some seats in the Arts Colleges, our boys will have no chance of getting high marks. Boys from Rayalaseema, when they apply for seats in the Medical Colleges, are told that they have not got first-class marks and hence they would not get admission. Sir, I am not referring to Medical Colleges alone in respect of the difficulty of admission, but it is the case in other colleges also.

“ Sir, doctors who practice in our parts cannot command any great fees. People from the south and north who take up to medical education, if they do not enter Government service, go and practice in their own districts. Therefore, our district is suffering from want of medical aid. Let me mention, Sir, that the number of medical institutions in our district is very small. We are not able to get doctors from other areas, as people there are very poor. Where there is poverty, there is sickness, and as we are poor, we are suffering. Therefore, Sir, I submit that by this policy of insisting first-class marks for admission to Medical Colleges, we are having very few doctors in our district and we are thus denied of medical aid. The Bhore Committee has also recommended that Medical Colleges should be started in either Anantapur or Bellary. If such a college is opened, there may not be any difficulty. But if the principle of a first-class is insisted before opening of the college then few boys from our district will have no chance of admission.

“ Sir, let me submit that this is an appeal which is made not in the interests of the backward areas alone, but it is also in the interests of the Presidency as a whole. Otherwise, it will be a hindrance; it will be a drawback. There will be perpetual bickerings and perpetual conflicts between district and district. If you want to improve backward areas, then I submit, Sir, we must have some reservation of seats for our boys in the Arts colleges, so that they may have reasonable chances of getting seats in the Medical College.

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“ Sir, let me now take up the question of Technical education. Technical education is very good and very important. I would rather have more Technical Colleges than Arts Colleges. Sir, if you simply multiply these Technical Colleges without providing them necessary equipments, then the efficiency of the colleges will suffer and the boys that are trained in such colleges may not be of much use. I have not inspected any of the Technical Colleges, but from the little experience that I have had of them and from the conversations that I had from some of the professors of those colleges, I can say that the general complaint is that they are being started without necessary equipments.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ If the hon. Member is likely to finish his speech in another five or ten minutes, we can continue to sit till then. Otherwise, we may adjourn now.”

SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Sir, I shall try to finish in another 15 minutes.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch.”

“ I have to make this announcement to the House. Since the procedure of taking up the Bill at 3 p.m. is felt to be irregular, I do not want to take it at 3 p.m. But I should like to know whether there are any hon. Members who are prepared to speak between 3 and 5 p.m. If there are not many speakers, we shall adjourn till 5 p.m. to discuss the Bill.

(Voices of ‘ I propose to speak in the afternoon, Sir,’ from some Members.)

“ Then we shall meet again at 3 p.m. Mr. Ranga Reddi will continue his speech after lunch.”

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

The Deputy President occupied the Chair.

* SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I was just mentioning about the futility of increasing the number of Technical Colleges without providing sufficient equipment for them. I would suggest another alternative for giving technical education to the students and it is this; there should not be any difficulty in working a three-shift system. There could possibly be three shifts, and if that is worked, I submit it will be equal to working three colleges. I do not know, Sir, whether this proposal has been considered; I believe it has been considered. No doubt objections may come from the administrative side; but I submit, Sir, those objections can be easily met.

“ In this connection, Sir, I would like to refer to the salaries of the teachers. The Cabinet Sub-Committee has recently made its report in which the salaries of the teachers have been considered and revised. A number of meetings have been held throughout the Presidency protesting against the inadequate increase of the salaries of these teachers. These protests are quite reasonable. The one thing I would submit is that objections to the Salaries Committee report come not only from the teachers but

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also from various other persons whose salaries also have been increased or have not been sufficiently increased. The whole trouble arises this way: the committee has not gone into the question of analysing or grading these services. First of all, we have got the Central Government's services over which we have no power at all; then we have the Provincial Government's services, and then comes the Local and municipal services. Unfortunately, although these Governments are different the persons who are employed in these various services come very often from one and the same family or one and the same place. When they find that a person serving in the Central Government is getting more salary for doing the same work, naturally it creates heart-burning and discontent. Look at the salary of the postman for instance and of the railwayman, who probably do the same service as clerks in the Provincial and municipal services. They both do the same kind of service, but they are getting more pay. It is in this way that discontent and dissatisfaction increases among the service people. I submit that this question should once for all be considered by having a Pay Commission in which all these services, having regard to the kind of work they are doing, can be graded and their pay once for all fixed. Otherwise, this discontent is bound to continue.

"I would also like, Sir, to make a few observations with regard to the department of Highways. It is said, Sir, by many that the size of the earth is shrinking in size on account of the many inventions that have taken place; but so far as Cuddapah district is concerned, I submit, there is no shrinking at all. We remain as we were; our unbridged rivers still remain as they were and we are getting all the disadvantages without getting whatever advantages others are getting. There is the very big river Pennar that flows through the Cuddapah district, its waters are beneficial to other districts, but not to our district. When floods come, traffic is at a standstill for a number of days. This Pennar cuts right across and it makes traffic impossible during the rainy season for a number of days, and we are not able to cross the river. We have only a causeway now; some years ago, some engineering experts seem to have said that when gaugings were taken at some time and that under those conditions a bridge was not justifiable and it was not necessary. I submit these gaugings do sometimes give a wrong reading. I have myself known personally that it is impossible to cross the river for a week continuously, then it is possible to cross for about an hour or so and then again the flood increases. In this way the difficulty continues or has continued for more than a month and still the engineering department or whoever else may be responsible, feels that a bridge is not necessary. I do not know where else a bridge is necessary if it is not here. I submit, Sir, that a bridge at Chennai or at some other place convenient, for the Pennar is absolutely necessary to facilitate traffic.

"Now, I shall refer to the policy of the Government that is pursued with regard to irrigation. It is true that on account of the paucity of irrigation schemes or on account of some difficulties,

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the question of return has been removed or abolished so far as irrigation schemes in the Ceded Districts are concerned. During the last Congress Government, irrigation schemes which fetched about three per cent in the Ceded Districts were taken up and executed. The present Government have no doubt done away with the question of return and if any irrigation scheme in that district is likely to benefit a good number of people, it will certainly be taken up. But the whole trouble arises this way: if no return is fixed at all, it will be largely left to the discretion of the technical man or the Engineer or the Hon. Minister who presides over the Irrigation Department; it will be left to him either to accept the scheme or to reject it. Therefore, Sir, I suggest that when any scheme is taken up for consideration, the Hon. Minister should consult the local representatives of the district and then decide whether that scheme ought to be taken up or not. Otherwise, great injustice and hardship will be caused to the backward areas.

“ Sir, I have taken much of the time of the House, but I should be pardoned, because mine is a backward district and unless some help comes forth from outside, it is impossible to improve or better the condition of the district. I submit, Sir, that some special facilities should be given to the people of my district for improving their conditions.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I am one of those who have a constitutional disability in speaking something which they do not feel to be true. Frankly speaking, Sir, I cannot congratulate the Hon. Premier on the Budget, although out of courtesy some people believe he should be congratulated on it.

“ Sir, before I speak on the merits of this Budget, I should like to say, and I should like to express my regret it was not done—that the introduction of this Budget and the discussion on it could have been postponed to a date when the present tangle in the Ministry is solved, so that we might know who are the persons who would be responsible for carrying out the ideas and the policies contained in the Budget, and so that they might take note of the humble suggestions which members of this House may make. I now feel, Sir, we are asked to speak on this Budget not knowing who the Ministers would be when this discussion is finished.

“ Sir, I am inclined to think that it would be advantageous to have a fixed time for the Ministers, so that they may, instead of spending very much time in the effort of keeping their posts, can spend their time more fully on administration and bring forward well-conceived measures before the House. Well, Sir, we have been asked to speak on the Budget, and we do. As I said, I cannot congratulate the Premier on this Budget. If the Premier is pursuing his policy of spending large sums of money on socio-political experiments and goes on drawing money from the Reserve built up for some other purpose, I am afraid this Province will soon go into bankruptcy. There are many socio-political experiments which consume large sums of money; one of them is the

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khadder policy. We are not all of us against khadder; I am not against the individual taste of a person who likes to wear khadder; who may spin himself; but at the same time, we must not forget this; that at a time when goods were dumped into this country from Lancashire and Manchester and other foreign countries, when our mills could not be encouraged and could not compete successfully with mills in other countries, Mahatma Gandhi and others thought it right to concentrate their attention on khadder and in a way, if it be possible to do so, to boycott foreign cloth. But to-day, Sir, we are going to be independent, if not already independent, and in an industry where machinery has come to stay, surely we cannot now go back hundreds of years to the time when machinery was not introduced. Sir, I need hardly say it is impossible to produce motor cars and aeroplanes by hand. We must take advantage of the inventions that have been made.

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“ So, Sir, in the production of cloth, machinery has come to stay for the advantages of the public. You have to pay three times the value for khadder, which is not so durable nor so attractive. (Sri K. Madhava Menon: Question.) I am not questioning whether khadder is more durable than mill cloth or not; but, if you go to the market, you have only to pay for the mill cloth only one-third of what you have to pay for khadder. That is why machinery has come to stay. We have a popular Government in this country and should not we take advantage of the machinery for producing the cloth, instead of khadder for which we have to pay three times? Khadder, is not, in my opinion, Sir, as durable as the mill-made cloth. Certainly it is not as fine as the mill-made cloth. Sir, there is an objection that a few capitalists are producing the mill cloth and therefore, they should not be encouraged. Last time, Sir, I pleaded for village republics and to allow the persons in the industry to have the profit made in for producing cloth. Instead of that, crores and crores of rupees are being wasted—I say, deliberately wasted—on this socio-political idea of producing khadder. I say it is public waste of money which is contributed by both people who believe in khadder and who do not believe in khadder.

“ Next, Sir, I come to the producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies. This policy, Sir, which is pursued by this Government surely enable them to find jobs for many dependents of theirs. It was said the other day in the Assembly—and I find the Hon. the Premier is in smiles to-day and he will not get angry, if I repeat it—that in four districts in Andhradesa, out of hundred secretaries appointed to these societies, ninety of them are Brahmans.”

THE HON. SRI T. PRAKASAM :—“ It is wrong; it is not true.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ I take it, Sir, we have gone a very long way from the non-Brahman movement. I can assure you that I am against communalism in any shape or form. I hope and wish that the non-Brahman movement is not resuscitated again. Sir, the other day, a complaint was made in the other

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House on this and the Hon. the Premier, I understand, has given an assurance. I am very happy to hear it. But, Sir, I am told that the Public Service Commission are having a holiday to-day and that hundreds and thousands of posts have been created by the Government on account of the various policies adopted by them and one of them is the formation of these co-operative societies. Sir, jobs have been given to a large number of persons without any reference whatsoever to the Public Service Commission. I suggest that the Ministers, instead of concentrating their attention on the administration of matters like this, should leave to the Public Service Commission the work of filling up these appointments, whether they are temporary or not. It would be a very great advantage because it will concede the right of the Public Service Commission in the matter of appointments and, at the same time, it will give an opportunity to persons at the head of the administration to concentrate their attention on the administration.

“ Sir, now I find the Transport Minister here, I may at once refer to the policy adopted by this Government in regard to the nationalization of transport. This is another policy on which this Government is spending a very large sum of money. I find, Sir, that Government are entering this business; Government servants are the last persons who ought to enter into business because they always lose. The members of the learned professions ought not also to take to this business. Government servants have not got the experience in the line, they have not got the business acumen which will make a commercial undertaking a success. Sir, I ask Government in taking up these commercial undertakings to go slow and they get the assistance, the knowledge, the experience and the wisdom of persons who have carried on the commercial undertakings. They should also associate such persons already in the business before leaping into the dark. Now, Sir, I see that the Hon. the Minister for Motor Transport smiling here and all the Hon. Ministers are smiling and I am also smiling. . .”

THE HON. SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ Happy all round.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Now, Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Transport is keen in taking over the transport services. Before he did so, I want him to read the provisions in the Motor Transport Act of 1939. Sir, that Act invested the transport authorities who are a quasi-judicial bodies with power to exercise various powers and discretions on various matters under various sections of the Act. The Hon. the Minister is issuing instructions asking these transport authorities not to pay heed to the provisions of this Act but to carry out his orders. Though the transport authorities are quasi-judicial bodies, they can never carry out an order which says that permits should not be given except for a temporary period. Sir, section 62 of the Motor Transport Act of 1939 says that temporary permits may be given for temporary purposes such as marriages, etc. Section 58 of the Act says that every permit granted, except the temporary permits under section 62, must be tenable for three years. The Hon. the Minister

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for Motor Transport in the teeth of section 58 of the Motor Transport Act, has ordered that every permit should be temporary for a certain period and ought not to be valid for three years. This is an attempt to ride rough-shod over the mandatory provisions of the Act, and also, as I said yesterday, to get rid of the courts of law because they distrust the courts. I want the Government not to issue instructions to the Transport authorities because as a quasi-judicial body, they are entitled to exercise their discretion. They should also see that permits to run buses or other transport vehicles are given only to such persons who have the ability to run the business and manage it well. Sir, the real fact is that a number of people and I regret to say that a few of the members of the Legislature also are giving trouble to the Ministers. They ask that vehicles which are with their relations, should be run as transport vehicles so that they could make plenty of money. I may refer to one instance. In 1939, the Congress Ministry thought that the Kodaikanal Ghat Road—over which I pass very often and therefore interested—is not fit for competitive operation. There were fifteen operators on that road. The Government asked them by a letter to combine; and the Government gave an undertaking that they will not give a permit to anybody else. They combined but later on, the Government gave some temporary permits. In 1946 the Hon. Sri Prakasam went into the whole question and passed orders to the effect; that is the considered opinion of the Government that there should not be any competition on the cart road and nobody else should be given a permit. I have found that somebody related to an M.L.A. asked for a bus and a permit for a bus was given to him. I am simply saying this to show that Members of the Legislatures should not ask for any favour from the Government; they should know that they are the representatives of the people and that they should not embarrass the Ministers by asking for favours. Therefore, I say on the floor of this House that no Member of the Legislature should ever approach a Minister for a favour for himself or for anybody else; on the other hand, they should allow the Ministers a free hand and should allow them to use their judgments. When intimate friends put pressure on the Ministers, it becomes very difficult and it is embarrassing. I know something about this and so I am making this statement. I am not making any charge against any Minister. I say they are put in a very awkward position, a very embarrassing position, if members go and bring pressure upon them either for permits for transport services or for anything else. The representatives of the people elected to the Legislature should not exploit their position. They should be very careful in approaching Ministers and should not embarrass them. You must allow them to carry on the administration of the country. If this is done, Sir, hours and hours of the Ministers' time could be spared from interviews and they could devote this time to solving many administrative problems.

“ Now, Sir, I say that this policy of nationalization of the transport services and encouraging commercial undertakings should be taken up slowly. I suggest to the Hon. Minister for

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Transport that there is one way of encouraging commercial undertakings and that is by associating people previously engaged in such undertakings. This method will enable the Government to get the experience of those people. I suggest that Government should enter into these commercial undertakings through companies incorporated under the Indian Companies Act. I know the Company Law fairly well and I say that nothing prevents for a provision in the Articles of Association of a Company that the majority of directors will be persons appointed by the Government themselves. Government may also hold one share; even if they do not hold any share, they can always control these companies. Government are always interested in the welfare of the public. I am satisfied that the Hon. Sri R. Raghava Menon has always at heart the welfare of the travelling public and their needs. He has told me that he is not interested in the capitalists who run the transport services but that he is interested in catering to the needs of the public and not in filling the pockets of a few.

" So, Sir, Government might incorporate these companies under the Indian Companies Act, and on the Board of Directors to be appointed by them, they should associate persons who have intimate knowledge and great experience in such commercial undertakings. Government must be able to do great service to the public and though they may not find the capital for it as there is plenty of capital in the country and even if the Government say that the dividend will not be more than 5 per cent, there will be people willing to invest money so that you will have plenty of capital from others. As a matter of fact, if investors find that Government are in it and if they find that people with experience in the line are also in it, surely they will take shares in the company. If at any time Government felt that this undertaking is better done by others, they can sell their shares and realize the money which they have invested in such companies. If they really want to engage themselves in any commercial undertaking, they should go slow, because I repeat that Government officers, whether they are retired people or in service, are least fitted to carry on, by their training, by their outlook, by their habits, any commercial undertaking. 3-30 p.m.

" Now, Sir, I was on the various schemes which they propose undertaking according to the Budget speech of the Hon. the Prime Minister. I suggest that the best method of procedure is this. Lay down a plan for five years and let us have some principles which will be based on that plan and I suggest that we take steps to create a class-less and caste-less society. I am glad that Government is doing a good deal in that direction and let everything the Government does be directed towards the creation of a class-less and caste-less society and not to put any impediment on the creation of that society.

" Then, Sir, Government should plan, in my opinion, during these five years, to introduce compulsory secondary education. I do not say compulsory primary education, because after leaving primary school, a person often lapses into illiteracy. Therefore,

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Sir, we should have compulsory secondary education and I should say that Government should plan not only for compulsory secondary education but also for free university education.

" Now, Sir, it is atrocious that when we have a National Government, thousands and thousands of students should be at the doors of various colleges and cannot get admission. I do not see why we should have big buildings to accommodate the students reading in the schools and colleges. It may be in the open, it may be in sheds, but the primary need is that a man wanting to have higher education should be afforded facilities and most of us and I may say, almost every one of us has had the benefits of higher education feel that it would be atrocious and I think it is even criminal, that Government should send him away. Let not one boy or one girl wanting to go for higher studies be told that there is no room that I think is most atrocious; it is criminal. Let us therefore concentrate on a plan under which we have compulsory secondary education and university education free for every boy and every girl wanting to go up to the university stage.

" Then, Sir, we must also make provision for medical assistance for all. Beyond all this, Sir, it is the duty of the Government, of a National Government, to provide for the minimum of material comforts for every man born in society. Sir, this can be achieved only by a revolution in the economic structure of our society and by converting that economic structure from one of competition and exploitation as it is to-day to one of co-operation and service. It may take time, Sir, to create that economic structure of society, but I say, a plan must be prepared by Government for converting that economic structure of the society based on competition and exploitation into one of co-operation and service. I suggest to the Hon. the Premier, that he first gets compiled a list of unemployed persons in this province. Sir, in all civilized countries, Government wants to find out how many people are unemployed. Last time during the Budget discussion I requested the Hon. the Prime Minister to concentrate his attention on unemployment. Unemployment and under-paid employment are responsible for this economic unrest and there is no use saying that a certain number of persons are converting the labourers into the communist way of thought, that they are addicted to violence and therefore they must have to be controlled and a measure is now being considered by this Council. In following a policy of reconstructing the economic structure of the society, Government should first deal with the unemployment problem and when it deals with unemployment, the first thing is to find out, how many are unemployed. Then, Sir, after finding out, how many are unemployed, they should devise methods to get these men employed.

" Again, Sir, I come to the policy of the Government not to industrialize this country. Particularly against the great industry, the textile industry, they have put their face. I say, you cannot solve the problem of unemployment, unless you attend yourself to production and manufacture and the industrialization of this province, whether it is the textile industry or any other industry.

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This province must be ambitious of being the best industrialized country in the world, or part of the country in the world and we must have the ambition that Madras is the most industrialized of all the provinces in India. We must also have the ambition and we must compete with America and Britain. The Government should therefore plan and should promote the industries and if the Government cannot run such industries, they must encourage people who are engaged in industries, so that the unemployment problem may be solved. This Government must concentrate their attention on under-paid employment. In this matter the Government must first set an example. Let there not be one person employed by Government who does not draw a pay which will give him the minimum standard of life. I say, there should not be, in my opinion, one Government servant, even he be a coolie or a peon, who does not get at least Rs. 50 a month. So, Sir, Government must first set an example of solving the problem of under-paid employment. I say, Sir, if the Government does not set such an example, how can they ask the industrial concerns, commercial bodies and private persons that they must pay labour better. It is therefore, Sir, I say that Government should set an example by paying the employees of the Government a living wage and then ask others to pay their employees a similar living wage.

“ Then, Sir, there is one criticism which I want to make against the Government's policy, which has been followed in the past and which apparently is being followed to-day and I am sure will be followed to-morrow also. The Government do not give sufficient encouragement to local bodies. In my opinion Government should give sources of revenue to local bodies. Some of the taxes which the Hon. the Prime Minister mentioned in his speech should go to local bodies. I may refer to the entertainment tax. I say the whole of the tax ought to go to the Corporation of Madras, and other local bodies. They are unable to do anything to-day either for the social amelioration or for any other thing for the people under their charge. I say, encourage the local bodies, give them sources of revenue and train them for local administration and see that they attend to the needs of the people within their jurisdiction. Every time the local bodies, municipal councils and even the Corporation of Madras, ask for loan and assistance from the Government, it is given with great reluctance and when 10 lakhs are asked for, only one lakh is given and that too not in time, with the result, these bodies have not got sufficient finance to attend to their schemes. I say, the Government is not assisting them with sufficient funds.

“ Now, Sir, after having said this. I should refer to one other thing which is uppermost in my mind and that is why Government should tax the poor. I am not one of those who think that a person drinking some alcohol has committed a sin. I am a perfect teetotaler myself but I do not see why any person should not drink a little toddy or any other beverage. I do not, of course, support prohibition from that point of view, but I say, Sir, that it is a sin to collect large amounts from the poor. • Sir, the average expenditure of this province in the past was 30 crores and the year

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before last we raised 16 crores from the abkari revenue. Now this 16 crores, or half the revenue which is intended for the expenditure of the province, is collected from the poor. From that point of view, prohibition should have been introduced in the whole province; not so much for prohibiting people from drink but prohibition should have been introduced for the purpose of not collecting any taxes from the poor wage-earner. A man earning 12 annas or a rupee per day is asked to pay a substantial portion of his wages to the Government in the shape of a tax which I say is sinful, because in carrying on the Government of the country, we are collecting from the poor, perhaps from 5 to 10 per cent of the population half the revenue of the Province. I say, Sir, from the point of view, whether it is clubbed with prohibition or not, we must not tax the poor. We should only tax the rich and not tax the poor as we are doing to-day. I regret to find that in introducing new taxes, there is no increment in the sales tax which the richer classes pay, except on petrol, most of which might go on the travelling public, because petrol is mostly consumed by transport services.

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p.m.

“ Sir, the Prime Minister should have raised revenues from the rich and one of the ways to do it would have been to raise the rate of the Sales Tax which he has not done and one cannot understand why he did not do it, why he who has so much suffered as very few people have suffered in the cause of the freedom of this country and in the cause of the poor, should still collect a very large sum of money, a very substantial sum of money from the poor. Prohibition could have been introduced much earlier than now and whatever the loss on that account could have been made good by other taxes, particularly by the Sales Tax. Now, Sir, I ask the Government to have a definite policy laid down for five years and I ask them not to have that policy merely drawn up by their secretaries and taken to them in their Chambers. I ask that policy to be discussed in both the Houses, in this as well as the Lower House. Let us discuss the five-year policy, let us discuss which revenues are to be raised for the measures to be taken up in that five years and let the press discuss and the public discuss it and after discussing and the Government after getting all the suggestions decide finally what should be their policy and their programme, how to find the revenue and what schemes should be taken up. It does not appear we have any policy at all, except that large sums of moneys meant for post-war development schemes has been taken out and spent not for any post-war development but for carrying out schemes based on socio-political idealogies.

“ Then, Sir, with regard to spending money for Harijans. I might state let that money not be spent for a particular class of people. Let the money be spent for the poor, to whatever class or community they may belong. It may be, Sir, that a poor Brahman would require help and let it not be denied because it is money paid by people to the State. Let us make no distinction between Harijans and non-Harijans. I say this because a large number of Harijans are converted, perhaps

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unwisely, to Christianity or to Mohammedanism. Now, Sir, as I said once before personally I am against this kind of proselytization. It may be a man is converted because he believes in a particular religion or he believes that some economic advantage will come to him. Now when we spend crores of money on Harijans, on people who belonged to Hinduism and Hindu society, we are doing injury to poor persons who out of ignorance might have been converted from that community and brought into another community. Sir, why should they suffer while their economic and social position is the same and why should not this fund be utilized for upliftment of poor as a whole? Therefore, I say that money which is spent for the upliftment of the so-called Harijans be money spent for the upliftment of the poor and perhaps 95 per cent of the persons who will be benefited by that money will be Harijans, will be Scheduled Castes or whatever you might call them, but Sir, let us not make any distinction between persons on the ground of religion or of community. I say this because I find great dissatisfaction among persons who have been converted to Christianity that they are not cared for by this Government and they feel that this is a Hindu Government and therefore they care more for Harijans proper, a section of the Hindu community and not for Christians who have been converted by somebody else from that community and they feel aggrieved. If we have to carry on the Government of this country peacefully and if we have to abolish communalism from public life, let us not discriminate a class of people from somebody else although the first class is in the same economic and the same social position. After all, it makes very little difference to give the benefit of the Harijan funds to Harijans who had been converted to Muslim or the Christian faith from the point of view of assistance but it does make a very great difference in creating an atmosphere of communal amity, a feeling that there is no discrimination against a man because he has changed his religion. Sir, religion is a matter for the individual. He might have changed his religion for some cause or the other. Do not make a discrimination on that score. I thank you very much for the patience with which you have heard me."

* SRI RAO BAHADUR D. KRISHNAMURTI :—" The Budget presented by the Hon. the Prime Minister is very unsatisfactory. It is very regrettable. It is a jugglery in facts and figures and nothing can be said about it in praise. A closing balance of 39 lakhs is shown by withdrawing from the Revenue Reserve Fund a sum of Rs. 205 lakhs. But for this there would have been deficit of about 245 lakhs. When this Government came into power about 7 months ago they had at their disposal a sum of Rs. 31,44,87,000 as assets of the fund including cash balance. This was reduced to Rs. 23,75,22,000. In the Revised Budget this year, it has further been reduced to Rs. 22,94,96,000. This closing balance is maintained on the calculation that the agricultural income-tax would yield a crore of rupees which is a doubtful fact. From incomes from other sources, namely, the motor spirits tax, entertainment tax and betting tax they are able to balance the Budget. By the introduction of a policy of prohibition Government have lost

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about Rs. 10,33,00,000. This huge loss has to be supplemented by some way or the other. There are two courses open to the Government either to levy fresh taxes or to raise fresh loans to balance the Budget. In addition to this they have got their favourite schemes of khadder and Harijan uplift which would consume about 4 crores of rupees. So, fortunately or unfortunately, the Government is in a very precarious position and as such they are obliged out of sheer necessity to not to pay much attention to nation-building enterprises and amenities connected with elementary fundamental necessities of the people. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the other day when making a broadcast observed that food, clothing, public health and sanitation and education should always have first priorities in any scheme of Government. Now by resorting to the enforcement of a policy of total prohibition rightly or wrongly the Government have been obliged to lose a revenue of Rs. 10½ crores and therefore they are obliged to manipulate the figures and present a budget on paper showing a closing balance of Rs. 39 lakhs. It is neither an edifying picture nor honest statistics. Let me take item by item. Let me refer to the provision that has been made with regard to education. Free compulsory and primary education should be given to the people of this country. It has been the topic for years and years in Congress programme. The late lamented Gokhale first introduced a scheme of free compulsory primary education. Even when the popular Governments are in power the scheme is not implemented particularly when we have only 17 per cent males and 3 per cent females who are educated, in this Province. When we compare this figure with a sister Native State beyond the Western Ghats, the Travancore State, education of males is 41 per cent and of females 17 per cent. What has the Madras Government done to increase the percentage of education or put down illiteracy, in the current Budget."

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—"You should have to ask the bureaucratic Government for this."

SRI RAO BAHADUR D. KRISHNAMURTI:—"What steps have the present Government taken to increase the percentage of education? What steps are being taken to introduce free compulsory elementary education in this Province in the current Budget? Provision has been made in the Budget Estimate for 1947-48 for extending the scheme of compulsory primary education to some more villages in each district so as to bring additional 1½ lakhs of students under instruction. The estimated expenditure on this expansion scheme for 1947-48 is Rs. 13½ lakhs. We have got 23 districts and 13½ lakhs of rupees is the amount that has to be spent for free compulsory primary elementary education by a progressive Government calling themselves national. Then, Sir, the Prime Minister in order to balance the Budget has stopped giving mid-day meals for children in schools. It is stated in page 12 of the Budget Memorandum—

"The Government have decided that the provision of free midday meals contemplated in the scheme for extension of compulsory elementary education should be omitted and that such provision now allowed in areas where compulsory elementary education has already been introduced should also be discontinued not later than the beginning of the next financial year."

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" This is the progress which is being made by starving the poor children by cancelling the midday meal. The next item on the Budget to which I desire to draw the attention of the House is clothing. The Government have been wedded to a particular scheme, namely, promotion of khadi. They have been spending a large sum of money for the promotion and distribution of khadi. The Prime Minister is very enthusiastic over this and has placed before him an ideal to be attained by which he is going ultimately to supply about 20 yards per adult and 10 yards per child for each year.

" Well, Sir, if it were a free supply nobody will grudge; but the purchase is to be made by the consumer and he has to pay a price for it. It is a well-known fact that khadi is very costly, at least it is double the price of handloom cloth and treble the price of mill cloth. Has the Prime Minister taken any steps to increase the purchasing capacity of the people? Only the other day, I went to a khadder shop and purchased a pair of dhoties which I am still wearing; the price is twice that of the mill-made cloth and khadder costs three times the price of mill cloth. I wish to ask what is it that has been done by the Hon. Prime Minister to increase the purchasing power of the general consumer. I agree that khadi is very good; it is a very noble ideal to clothe everyone through hand-spun and hand-woven cloth. But there is an important matter to be borne in mind. When we are advocating that khadder should be worn, we must see that it is sold cheap so that it might be within the reach of the ordinary consumer and he might purchase it and wear it."

SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR:—" Spin and you will get cheap khadder."

* SRI RAO BAAADUR D. KRISHNAMURTI:—" But there is the question of choice of enterprises from the standpoint of income. If a person is idle or has no occupation, spinning might be recommended to him as he would be able to earn a few annas. But I ask if it is prudent economy to induce a person who feels that for working the same number of hours, he can earn more, to take spinning. The earning that he derives by spinning can under no circumstances exceed eight to twelve annas a day. Do you think it is wise to enforce a policy and programme of this type and to set apart three crores of rupees for this purpose? I feel it is a desperate policy and a day will come when this Government will become bankrupt and the Prime Minister has already envisaged this contingency. He has stated in paragraph 54 that Government contemplate raising a loan in the open market next year to finance capital outlay and new loans and advances. The future is already visualized. The Government after consuming the amount of 20 and odd crores, now available under savings and if still they go on consuming savings on other items, Government will be obliged either to raise a loan or to borrow from the Central Government. They will be obliged to do so as they continue to disregard the important items of expenditure like education, sanitation, public health, industrialization, etc., which are the

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primary charges on the revenues of the state. Has the Government tried to solve the question of unemployment? They are introducing prohibition from district to district and a large number of tappers who were depending upon tapping for their livelihood are thrown out of work. What is the alternative programme that is placed before them for their employment? You are going on with the scheme of prohibition without providing adequate scope for employment for those who were mainly depending for their livelihood on tapping. All attempts at trying to solve this deadlock of unemployment are welcome. But there is no provision made for that in the Budget. The question is whether Government would adequately solve the problem for the people affected. The statement, that spinning would help them, I fear, has been made in order to satisfy a sentiment or a particular kind of feeling that khadder alone will save the country though it is the most uneconomic enterprise. This Government is rightly or wrongly opposed to industrialization. They forget that there are only two ways by which the national wealth of a country could be augmented. Either it should be by bringing under cultivation large tracts of land, by growing more food or by industrializing the Province and locating large-scale industries in areas which are found to be suitable for the growth of such industries. It is only then that we can increase the purchasing power of the people. Markets of Straits Settlements, Borneo, Java and other places are open to India on account of the collapse of Japan. As a matter of fact large quantities of textile goods and hand-woven cloth can be sent to those countries. I remember an important statesman in Northern India has observed that this is the most psychological and critical period for the textile industry to capture foreign markets by exporting large quantities of cloth so that in exchange we can have foodstuffs. Is this not the time and is it not the duty of the Government to take advantage of the situation created by the collapse of Japan and step into her place and supply cotton goods. This can only be done by industrializing the Province. Instead of that, the Government sticks on to a policy of khadder and khadder alone, and do not think of industrialization. Unless and until you increase the purchasing capacity of the people and increase the national wealth, it is not possible for the consumers to go in for goods and to pay large sums by way of taxes for the benefit of the State. I wish to ask, Sir, what is the provision made in the Budget for sanitation and public health. It may be remembered that last year my hon. friend Sir Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar also made very emphatic appeal that the death-rate in the country is appalling, that the average life of a person in this country is about 27 as against 63 in England (Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar: I was not emphatic but only persuasive), that we have got one doctor for every eight thousand of the population and about 167 children per thousand die every year in infancy and that we have not got sufficient number of beds in hospitals. With regard to this, may I ask the Government to enlighten this House as to what is it that the Government are doing in the current year? What have they done to stem the tide of this appalling

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death-rate and to improve the national health? What is the amount that has been budgeted for in this year? How much do you intend to spend this year? The very healthy existence of the people depends upon the monies that you set apart for attending to their health. An argument is advanced that prohibition is introduced for improving the health of the people. It is primarily the concern of the Government because it is an immoral income and it affects the people; but I submit that it only affects a section of the people not the whole community but sanitation and medical relief is a question which affects all sections of the people and not any one particular section. Every mother knows and every father knows that the death-rate in the country is appalling and medical relief is inadequate and insufficient. I want to know what steps have been taken by the Government to remedy the evil and to arrest this growing menace of infant mortality and to preserve the vitality of the nation. I would not demur if the Government floated loans to propound a plan of improvement in the sanitation and public health of the Province but I would be surprised if they do it at all. They are not coming forward with any such scheme but they are enthusiastic only about their two schemes of prohibition and khaddar. It is a pity prohibition is a sentimental affair and is confined to a section of the people but public health and education are universal and every citizen irrespective of race, creed, caste or colour will support unhesitatingly any proposals intended to improve the national health. It is the primary duty of the State to spend more and more money on these two important necessities, sanitation and public health of the citizens. For education, no adequate provision is made. No provision worth the name has been made in the budget. It is ridiculous to be satisfied with an expenditure of Rs. 13 lakhs. As I observed earlier that by some jugglery of figures a closing balance has been shown based on certain imaginary incomes that will accrue in the course of the year. Otherwise, it will surely be a deficit budget. Therefore, I have not much to appreciate or support in this budget. I submit that this budget will be the subject-matter for serious comment in the hands of the succeeding Government or any Government that is to come hereafter. I am sorry that we are asked to support a ruinous budget presented by the so-called National Government."

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO : "అదృష్ట! ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు ఇప్పుడు 4-15 p.m.
మన ఎదుట పెట్టిన బడ్జెటు విషయములలో సంపూర్ణంగా, హృదయపూర్వకంగా వారిని
అభినందించవలసిన అవకాశముతో నేను నిలిచిపోను. కాంగ్రెసు ఆదర్శములను
సరించి కాంగ్రెసు సంస్థ ఇంత కాలమునుంచి ఏ ఏ విధంగా దేశమును పునరుద్ధరణ
చేసే చక్కని కార్యక్రమాలను సూచించినదో ఆ ఆ విధానములను అన్నింటినీ
కూడా ధైర్యముగా, ఎంతమంది వ్యతిరేకులు ఉన్నా ఆతి ఉత్సాహముతో నడుపుచు
న్నందుకు ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారికి నా అభినందనములను తెలియ చేస్తున్నాను. ప్రజలం
దరుకూడా వారి వెనుకనే ఉన్నారని చెప్పడానికి ఎంతమాత్రము సందేహములేదు.
ఎందుచేతనంటే వారు ఈ మధ్య ఆంధ్ర దేశములో వ్యక్తమైన చేసినపుడు వారికి
అనేక గ్రామ గ్రామాలలో వేయిబది జనులు వివశిత్రాలు అస్తిస్తూ వారి విధానము
లను అంగీకరించారు. ప్రోత్సహించారు కూడా.

[Sri M. Narayana Rao]

[7th March 1947]

“ ఇక ఖద్దరు విషయంలోను, co-operative సంఘాల విషయంలోను ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారి కార్యక్రమానికి ప్రజలందరూకూడా అనుకూలమై ఉన్నారని అసదానికి సందేహము లేదు. నేనుకూడా ఈమధ్య గ్రామాలందు వర్కటివ చేసినప్పుడు ఖద్దరు ఉద్యమముగురించి ప్రజలు చాలా ఉత్సాహముతో ఉన్నారని గ్రహించగలిగినాను. ఎంతమాత్రం నిరుత్సాహముతో లేరని నేను చెప్పచున్నాను. కొంతమంది మామూలు ప్రజలు ఈ ఖాదీ విధానమును ఓప్పుకొనడము లేదని చెప్పచున్నారు. అది ఎంతమాత్రము నిజము కాదు. పట్టణములలో ఉండే కొంతమంది భాగ్యవంతులు, ఈ గుడ్డల వర్గశ్రమ వల్ల పాపాలు పొందేవారు, వారూ ప్రతికలవారు ప్రతికూల ప్రచారము చేస్తే చేస్తుండ వచ్చునుగాని ప్రజలందరూ ఇందులో ముఖ్యంగా పల్లెటూళ్లలో ఉండే ప్రజలందరూ ఈ ఖాదీ విధానానికి అనుకూలంగా ఉన్నారని చెప్పటానికి సందేహం లేదు. ప్రతి మనిషికి వస్త్రము అవసరము. ఇంకా ముఖ్యమైనవిషయములు. వాటిగురించి విప్రభుత్వమైనను మొట్టమొదట తలపెట్టడము ధర్మము అంటే శ్రీ డి. కృష్ణమూర్తిగారు ప్రజలందరి కొనుగోలు శక్తికి ఎక్కువ చేయాలని చెప్పారు. కాని ఎవరిబట్ట వారు తయారు చేసుకొంటే కొనుగోలు శక్తి ఎందుకు. నేను 16, 17 సంవత్సరాలనుంచి ఖద్దరు గురించి ప్రచారము చేస్తున్నాను. D. Krishnamurthi గారు ఉద్యోగములో ఉన్నప్పుడు గాని ఇప్పుడుగాని వదులుట వారికి అభ్యాసములేదు కనుక వారు అట్లు చెప్పటం అశ్వేర్యము కాదు. కాని నానాన్యసంభవమువల్ల వడకుటయు అంతకష్టమైన పని గాదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. కృష్ణమూర్తిగారు చెప్పినట్లుగా వడకడం కష్టమేలే వండుకోడం కూడ కష్టమే! లేకపోతే ప్రజలందరూ వస్త్రమోహ వస్త్రమోహం అని అల్లాడవలసి వస్తుంది. వంట చేసికొనుట ఎంత ముఖ్యమో నూలు వడకుటకూడ అంత ప్రధానమైన విషయము. ”

SRI A. GOVINDACHARI :—“ అన్నము పెహటల్లనుంచి తెప్పించు కుంటారు. ”

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—“ ఎవరో డబ్బున్నవారు మతిలేనివారు పెహటల్లనుంచి అన్నము తెప్పించుకుంటారుగాని ప్రజలందరూ అటులేయరు. వారి వర్కటిగ్రహించు తీరనిదిగాని ప్రశంసించు తీరనిదికాదు. తన దొడ్డిలో కాచిన కూరగాయలు వండుకుంటే ఎంత రుచిగా ఉండుందో తన దొడ్డిలో వండిన దూదితో తాను వడికిన నూలుతో బట్ట నేయించి కట్టుకుంటే అంత సంతోషిస్తా ఉండుంది. నేను నామట్టుకు నూలు వసుక్కొని, బట్టనేయించుకొని కట్టుకుంటాను. గాంధీగారు గత 25, 26 సంవత్సరాలనుంచి ఈ విధంగా చేయమని చెప్పుచున్నారు. కృష్ణమూర్తిగారు ఈ విధానాన్ని అనుసరిస్తే ఇందులో భాగం సంతోషము, సంతృప్తి మహత్తువారికి తెలుస్తుందనుటకు సందేహం లేదు. రాత్రి ముయ్యక్క నైతిక, సాంఘిక, ఆర్థిక ఉపయోగములను లోకోత్తర పురుషుడైన మహాత్మా గాంధీగారు ప్రపంచకాని తెలియచేశారు. అందు చేత ఎంతమంది వ్యతిరేకముగా ఉన్నప్పటికీ ఈ ఖాదీ విధానమును అమలు పరచుచున్నందుకు ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారిని అభినందించుచున్నాను. ”

“ అహర సరఫరా విషయంలో మనకు ఉత్పత్తి కొనుగోలుదార్ల - సహకార సంఘాలను విచ్ఛేదించేసారు. అహర పదార్థాలు కొనేటప్పుడు మధ్యవర్తులు లేకుండా చేయటానికి, blackmarket లేకుండా చేయటానికి, సరీ అయినటువంటి వస్తువులను సరఫరా చేయటానికి ఈ ఉత్పత్తి కొనుగోలుదార్ల సంఘాలను విచ్ఛేదించేసారని అనుకుంటున్నాను. కాని ఇప్పుడు ఉన్న co-operative store లు కొన్ని జయప్రదముగా లేవని వినుచున్నాము. కనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఎప్పటికప్పుడు వీటి వ్యవహారాలను జాగ్రత్తగా పరిశీలిస్తూ ఉంటే ఈ co-operative society లు చాలాజయప్రదముగా పని చేయగలవని, ప్రజలకూ (ఉత్పత్తిదార్లకు, కొనుగోలు దార్లకు) చాలా ఉపయోగకరముగా ఉండగలవని నేను గట్టిగా నమ్ముచున్నాను. ”

7th March 1947] [Sri M. Narayana Rao]

“తరువాత గ్రామ పునర్నిర్మాణ విషయంలో ప్రతి జిల్లాలోను ఒక్కొక్క ఫిర్కా లోను కొని దానిలోని గ్రామములను స్వయంపోషకంగాను, సర్వతోముఖంగాను చేయాలని ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నారు. అదికూడా చాలా ప్రశంసనీయమైన విషయము. కాని పని అంత ఉత్సాహంగా జరగటంలేదని తెలుస్తుంది. ఇందు విషయమై ఒక సంగతి మనవిచేస్తాను. ప్రభుత్వంవారు తలపెట్టిన కార్యక్రమాలను చక్కగా ఉత్సాహంతో జయప్రథంగా జరపటానికి, వాటియందు ఉత్సాహమున్న ఉద్యోగస్తులనే వేయాలగాని, ఉత్సాహంలేని, అభిలాషలేని I.C.S. ఉద్యోగస్తులను వేసినయడం ఈ కార్యక్రమాలు అభివృద్ధి కావేమోనని అనుకుంటున్నాను.

“ఈ విషయంలో నా అనుభవం కొద్దీ ఒక విషయం చెబుతున్నాను. నేను 6 మాసాలనుండి కర్ర, దూది రాట్నాలకు కావలసిన ఇనుము కొంటించి అధికారులకు వ్రాస్తున్నాను. వాటిని ఆ అధికారులు supply చేయలేదు సరికదా నేను వ్రాసిన ఉత్తరాలకు జవాబు రాలేదు. కనుక ఆ అధికారులకు సరియైన ఉత్తరువులు జారీచేసినట్లయితే ఈ ఖాదీ విధానము చాలా ప్రోత్సాహకరంగాను, జయప్రథం గాను జరుగుతుందని అనుకుంటున్నాను. Firka Development Officer లను, Village Development Officer లను కాంగ్రెసువారుగా ఉండేటటువంటివారిని, ఉత్సాహవంతులైనటువంటివారిని నియమించినారుగాని ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగులు తగినంత శ్రద్ధ, ఉత్సాహము చూపినేనేగాని ఈ గృహపరిశ్రమలు అభివృద్ధికావు. అందుచేత ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ ఉద్యోగస్తులకు అవసరమైన ఉత్తరువులు జారీచేయవలసినదని విన్నవిస్తున్నాను.

“థారీ పరిశ్రమల అభివృద్ధిగాను ప్రభుత్వమువారు Industrial Corporation ను ఏర్పాటుచేయటానికి నిర్ణయించుకొనినారు. ఈ రెండింటినీమాడ విక కాంంలో నడుపవలెననే ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఉద్దేశమై ఉన్నది. ఈ థారీ పరిశ్రమ విషయంలో ఏ ఏ పరిశ్రమలు ప్రభుత్వం నడుపవలెనో, ఏ ఏ పరిశ్రమలను private enterprise వ్వారా నడుపవలెనో, నిర్ణయించవలెనని మనవి చేయుచున్నాను.

“ప్రస్తుతం దేశంలో ఎక్కువగా blackmarket ఉన్నదని తమకందరకు తెలిసిన విషయము. ఈ మధ్య Babu Rajendra Prasad గారు ఈ black-market కు ముగ్గురు చార్టీలు ఉన్నారని అన్నారు. వారు (1) ఉత్పత్తిదారు, (2) వర్తకులు, (3) కొనుగోలుదారులు. ఈ ముగ్గురు కలిస్తేనే blackmarket అని అన్నారుగాని నేను ప్రత్యేకముగా ఇందులో నాల్గవ చార్టీ ఒకరు ఉన్నారని అంటున్నాను. ఆ నాల్గవ చార్టీ corrupt Government officers. ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగులూ ఈ లంచగొండితనముండడవల్లనే ఈ blackmarket ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నది ఒక వర్తకులే ఈ blackmarket కు కారణం అని అనలేము. ప్రతివారు ఈ black-market చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ మధ్య రైతులకు bonus యిచ్చారు. లోఫర్ ఇస్తామని అనగానే రైతులు చాలామంది ధాన్యాన్ని అమ్మారు. అంతవరకు ఈ ధాన్యము ఎవరి వద్ద భ్రష్టమో తెలియదు. ఈ విధంగా రైతులుకూడా blackmarket చేస్తున్నారు. అందువల్ల ఎవ్వరూ blackmarket జెయ్యకుండా ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రయత్నము జెయ్యాలని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. దీనికి యుఖ్యంగా ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులలో లంచగొండి తనము పోవాలి. అప్పుడుగాని ప్రభుత్వంవారి ఈ సత్ సంకల్పం సఫలీకృతముకాదు.

“ఇంతేకాకుండా థారీ పరిశ్రమల విషయంలో ఒక చిన్న విషయం మనవి చేయదలచుకున్నాను. ఈ మధ్య ప్రభుత్వంవారు రాష్ట్రంగా, భిన్న భాగత పరిశ్రమను nationalize చేస్తారని వార్తా పత్రికలవ్వారా తెలుసుకున్నాము. ఇప్పుడు

[Sri M. Narayana Rao] [7th March 1947]

రాజమండ్రిలో ఒక paper mill ఉన్నది. ఇప్పుడు దేశంలో కాగితం అవసరం చాలా జాస్తిగా ఉన్నది. అందుచేత ప్రభుత్వంవారు paper mill ను తీసుకొని వడివేస్తల్యులే దేశానికి చాలా ఉపయోగంగా ఉంటుంది, shareholder లకు కూడా నష్టం రాదు. ఈ paper mill చాలాకాలంనుంచి సరిగా పడవటలేదు. నాకు కూడా దానితో సంబంధం ఉంది. ఇప్పుడు shareholder లకు నష్టం వస్తోంది. కనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ paper mill ను తీసుకొని ఈ పరిశ్రమను అభివృద్ధి చేస్తారని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను.

“ఇంకొక విషయం చెప్పదలచుకున్నాను. మన ప్రధానిగారు గాంధీగారి కార్యక్రమాలను అమలు పరుస్తున్నారని ఇదివరకు చెప్పాను. కాని వారు ప్రకృతి వైద్యం విషయం మరచిపోయారు. ప్రకృతి వైద్యము, అలోపతి, ఔషధాలతో, ఆయుర్వేద వైద్యములకన్న చాలా మంచిదని, స్వతసిద్ధమైనదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయం ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారికి తెలిసిన విషయమే. ప్రకృతి మాతకటాక్ష వీక్షణములవల్లనే వారు ఇంత ఆరోగ్యవంతంగా, రోజుకు 24 గంటలూ పనిచేయగలిగినంత శక్తివంతంగా ఉన్నారని మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. ప్రకృతి వైద్యమువల్ల ఏ మనిషి కూడా ఒక డాక్టరువద్దకు వెళ్లనవసరం ఉండదు. తమకు తానే డాక్టరుగా ఉండగలడు. ఖర్చు లేకుండా చికిత్స చేసికొనగలడు. కనుక ఒక ప్రకృతి వైద్య కళాశాలకూడా ఏర్పాటుచేయవలసినదని మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వమువారు గ్రామాభివృద్ధికి ఏర్పాటుచేసిన firka లలో ప్రకృతి వైద్యశాలను ఏర్పాటుచేసి ప్రోత్సహించవలెను.

“ఇంకొక విషయం మనవి చేస్తాను. ఈ మధ్య ఈ co-operative society లలోను ఇతర కొత్త స్కీములలోను బ్రాహ్మణులకు ఎక్కువ ఉద్యోగాము లిచ్చారని కొంతమంది అంటున్నారు. ఈ ఉద్యోగము లిచ్చినవారు బ్రాహ్మణులు కాదు. వారు దేశంలోనూ తమ ధన, మాన ప్రాణాలను అర్పించిన త్యాగమూర్తులు. ఈ విధంగా దేశంలోనూ కష్ట, నష్టముల పాలైనవారందరూ ఒకే జాతి. వారిలో బ్రాహ్మణ, అబ్రాహ్మణ విభేదం కల్పించరాదు. యుద్ధములలో పాల్గొనిన సైనికులకు ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఉద్యోగములను, భూములను కల్పించున్నారు. అదేవిధంగా స్వాతంత్ర్య సమరంలో పనిచేసిన ఈ త్యాగమూర్తులకు, ఈ దేశ సేవకులకు Congress ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఉద్యోగములు ఇవ్వవలెను. ఈ పని మన ప్రభుత్వంవారు అతి దైర్యంతో, సాహసంతో చేయవలెనని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ త్యాగమూర్తులు ఈ విధంగా దేశ సేవలో కాక ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగములలో ఉన్నట్లయితే ఈ పాటికి ఏ High Court Judge లుగానో, ఏ జిల్లా కలెక్టర్లుగానో ఉండవలసినవారు ఎందరో యున్నారు. ఈ నాడు British ప్రభుత్వంవారు మీ దేశం మీకు ఎవరి వెల్లిపాతామంటే ఈ త్యాగమూర్తులే కారణమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. కనుక వీరికి ఉద్యోగములిచ్చినను, భూముల నిచ్చినను ఎవరు ఆక్షేపించవలసిన విషయం కాదు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు అతి దైర్యంతోను, సాహసంతోను వీరిందరికీ తగిన సహాయం చేయవలసినదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇట్టి బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వం వారిమీద ఉన్నదనికూడా నేను అనుకొంటున్నాను.

“ఈ సలహాలను ప్రభుత్వంవారు తప్పకుండా గమనించి వాటిని అమలు ప సారని అనుకొంటూ ఈ అవకాశము ఇచ్చినందులకు మిమ్ములను అభినందించుచున్నాను.”

THE DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“We will now adjourn for half an hour for tea. We will meet again at 5 p.m. and take up the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Bill, 1947.”

The House then adjourned till 5 p.m.

The House reassembled at 5 p.m.